**Inflectional morphology:** creates new forms of the same word (in a relevant sense): the core meaning is the same (e.g. walk and walked)

**Derivational morphology:** creates new words from old ones: the core meaning might change significantly, and the resulting word will still require additional inflectional morphology appropriate to the context in which it is used. (e.g. walk and walker)
Paradigms 1

A set of related forms is called a paradigm.

- walk/walks/walked/walking
- turn/turns/turned/turning
- download/downloads/downloaded/downloading
- gimble/gimbles/gimbled/gimbling
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>vivo</th>
<th>‘I live’</th>
<th>vives</th>
<th>‘you(sg.)live’</th>
<th>vive</th>
<th>‘(s)he/it lives’</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vivimos</td>
<td>‘we live’</td>
<td>vivís</td>
<td>‘you(pl.) live’</td>
<td>viven</td>
<td>‘they live’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vivía</td>
<td>‘I lived’</td>
<td>vivías</td>
<td>‘you(sg.)lived’</td>
<td>vivía</td>
<td>‘(s)he/it lived’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vivíamos</td>
<td>‘we lived’</td>
<td>vivíais</td>
<td>‘you(pl.) lived’</td>
<td>vivían</td>
<td>‘they lived’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>viviré</td>
<td>‘I’ll live’</td>
<td>vivirás</td>
<td>‘you(sg.)’ll live’</td>
<td>vivirá</td>
<td>‘(s)he/it’ll live’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>viviremos</td>
<td>‘we’ll live’</td>
<td>viviréis</td>
<td>‘you(pl.)’ll live’</td>
<td>vivirán</td>
<td>‘they’ll live’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
General Properties of Inflectional Morphemes

- They do not change basic syntactic category (big, bigger, biggest are all adjectives.)

- They express grammatically-required features or indicate relations between different words in the sentence
• In *Pat love-s Chris*, -s marks the 3rd person singular present form of the verb, and also relates it to the 3rd singular subject Pat.

• *loves* = *love* + *s*

• Inflections occur **outside** any derivational morphemes (closer to the edge of the word)
• In *rationalization*-s the final -s is inflectional, and appears at the very end of the word, outside the derivational morphemes.

• *rational* is an adjective

• *rational* + -ize is a verb

• *rationalize* + -ation is a noun

• *rationalization* + Ø is the singular inflected form of a noun

• *rationalization* + -s is the plural inflected form of a noun
General Properties of Derivational Morphology 2

• changes the part of speech (noun, verb, etc.) or the basic meaning of a word. (-ment added to a verb forms a noun (judg-ment); re-activate means “activate again”)

• are not required by syntactic relations outside the word. (un-kind combines un- and kind into a single new word, but has no particular syntactic connections outside the word)
General Properties of Derivational Morphology 3

• It is often not productive or regular in form or meaning – derivational morphemes can be selective about what they’ll combine with, and may also have erratic effects on meaning.

  the suffix -hood occurs with just a few nouns such as brother, neighbor, and knight, but not with most others, *friendhood, *daughterhood, or *candlehood.

  brotherhood can mean ‘the state or relationship of being brothers’, but neighborhood cannot mean ‘the state or relationship of being neighbors’

Some derivational affixes, though, are quite regular in form and meaning, e.g. -ism.)
General Properties of Derivational Morphology 4

- Derivational morphemes typically occur ‘inside’ any inflectional affixes (i.e. closer to the root) (in governments, -ment, a derivational suffix, precedes -s, an inflectional suffix).

- In English, they may appear either as prefixes or suffixes (pre-arrange, arrange-ment).
Some Derivational Affixes in English

- **-ation** is added to a verb to give a noun (*finalize/*finalization; *confirm/*confirmation)

- **un-** is added to a verb to give a verb (*tie/*/untie; *wind/*/unwind)

- **un-** is added to an adjective to give an adjective (*happy/*/unhappy; *wise/*/unwise)
• -al is added to a noun to give an adjective (*institution/institutional; universe/universal*)

• -ize is added to an adjective to give a verb (*final/finalize; sterile/sterilize*)
Lexicalization

- Because the words that result from a derivational process are new words, they can take on a life.

- Lexicalization: becoming an independent word.

- `re-` is added to a verb to create a new verb with the extra meaning ‘again’. (think/re-think; fill/re-fill; create/re-create)

- Non compositional cases: move/remove; turn/return; form/reform.
Adjectival Forms of Names of Countries or Regions in English

- Bhutanese, Chinese, Guyanese, Japanese, Lebanese, Maltese, Portuguese, Taiwanese
- African, Alaskan, American, Angolan, Cuban, Jamaican, Mexican, Nicaraguan
- Argentinian, Armenian, Australian, Brazilian, Canadian, Egyptian, Ethiopian, Iranian, Jordanian, Palestinian, Serbian
- Irish, British, Flemish, Polish, Scottish, Swedish
- Afghani, Iraqi, Israeli, Kuwaiti, Pakistani
- French, German, Greek
To make it worse, the word for “citizen of X” and the general adjectival form meaning “associated with locality X” are usually but not always the same. Exceptions include Pole/Polish, Swede/Swedish, Scot/Scottish, Greenlandic/Greenlander.
And there are some oddities about pluralization: we talk about the French and the Chinese; but the Greeks and the Canadians. The plural forms the Frenches and the Chineses are not even possible, and the singular forms the Greek and the Canadian mean something entirely different.
It’s worse in some ways than having to memorize a completely different word in every case (like The Netherlands and Dutch), because there are just enough partial regularities to be confusing.
President George W. Bush

‘Bushisms’: see Slate magazine

From the 1999 presidential campaign
• "If the East Timorians decide to revolt, I'm sure I'll have a statement." Quoted by Maureen Dowd in the New York Times, June 16, 1999

• "Keep good relations with the Grecians." Quoted in the Economist, June 12, 1999

• "Kosovians can move back in." CNN Inside Politics, April 9, 1999
-ian is made the default ending, after deletion of a final vowel if present.

follows the common model of Brazil::Brazilians and Canada::Canadians.

gives Bush’s East Timor::East Timorians, Greece::Grecians and Kosovo::Kosovians, instead of the correct (but unpredictable) forms East Timorese, Greeks, and Kosovars. It’s logical, but...
Limits of Morphological Analysis

- Semantic and phonological similarity across morphemes:
  - *flicker, flutter, flea, flimsy, …
  - *glimmer, glisten, gold, glamour, …

- Analogical formations, Coinages
  - Marathon: *talkathon, bikeathon, dialathon, …
  - automatic: *automat, laundromat, vegematic…
  - X-OMAT  A trade name (of Kodak) that has become the generic designation of an automatic processor for X-ray films.